the purpose of concluding a general peace or of treating

the general political interests of Europe. In its modern sense the term was first applied to the Congress of West-

phalia, which deliberated from 1645 to 1648, and ad-

justed the relations of Austria, France and Germany.

The first Congress held during this century was that of

Vienna, which was by far the most splendid and important assembly ever convoked to dis-

SKETCHES OF NOTEWORTHY REPRESENTATIVES.

his public career as delegate to the United Diet at Ber-lin in 1847, and served as Prussian Minister at the Ger-

Bismarck, holds under him the rank of Secretary of

Count Gynta Andrassy, who will mainly attend to the

energetic, busy, has literary tastes, and knows the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE COMMISSION ON COPYRIGHT.

SEVERAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

Copyright recommends that the duration for copyright be for life and therty years thereafter; foreigners pub-

ishing books in British dominions to have the same

rights as British subjects, dramatic and musical compo-

sitions to be on the same footing as books, and the right

of dramatizing to be coestensive with the copyright (What

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO BE DISSOLVED.

Engageron, Tamsday, May 30, 1878.

The London correspondent of The Scotsman

says rumors of a dissolution of Paritament are again

AFRICAN LAKES TO BE EXPLORED.

The Royal Geographical Society has deter-

suffice, to the southern end of Tanganika. The principal object of the expedition will be to make accurate maps of the lake region.

EARL RUSSELL'S FUNERAL.

THE VOLTAIRE CENTENARY CELEBRATED.

The Voltaire Centenary was celebrated to-

day without disturbance.

The Universe announces that the Cardinal-Archbishop

of Paris has ordered prayers to be said at the Cathedral

de Nôtre Dame in reparation for the Voltaire celebra-tion to-day.

MORE GOLD COMING.

England yesterday, for America, £38,000 in eagles.

There was withdrawn from the Bank of

THE NEW-ORLEANS TROUBLE COMPROMISED.

of all parties, Augusti, who was charged with selling

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

State ticket:

For Governor—R. W. Cobb.
For Secretary of State—W. W. Screws.
For Treasurer—J. H. Vincent.
For Anditor—Willis Brewer.
For Altoney General—H. C. Tompkins.
For Superintendent of Education—L. F. Box.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 30 .- By the agreement

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1878.

Lospon, Friday, May 31, 1878.

Parts, Thursday, May 30, 1878.

LONDON, Friday, May 31, 1878.

The report of the Royal Commission on

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1878,

MR. BRYANT IN DANGER. FALLING AT A FRIEND'S DOOR.

THE POET SUFFERING FROM CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN-IIIS SICKNESS OF THE GRAVEST CHAR-ACTER-ABSENCE OF MOST OF HIS FAMILY FROM

William Cullen Bryant fell in a swoon at the door of his friend, General Wilson, on Wednesday, and has since been very sick. His physician says that he is suffering from concussion of the brain, and that his life is in great danger. Exertion and exposure at the time of the unveiling of the Mazzini statue are believed to have been the principal causes of his fainting and falling. Most of the members of his family are now absent from the city, and have

DETAILS OF THE FALL AND THE SICKNESS. Mr. Bryant is very sick at his residence, No. 24 West Sixteenth-st., and it is feared that his illness may prove fata!. On Wednesday he attended the exercises in Central Park, on the occasion of unveiling the bast of Mazzini. During the exercises Mr. Bryant sat on the speakers' stand and suffered somewhat from the exposure. He made an address with his head uncovered. An umbrella was held over him to protect his head from the rays of the sun. While delivering the peroration he stepped from under the umbrella and faced the statue already unveiled. For several minutes he remained in that attitude, while the intense heat from the sun fell on his head. At the end of his speech he seemed a little nervous and excited, but did not say that he felt ill or exhausted. He remained until the ceremony was completed, and then accepted an invitation to dine with his friend General James G. Wilson, at No. 15 East Seventy-

General Wilson and Mr. Bryant left the stand together. Mr. Bryant sent his carriage home, and walked through the park leaning on the arm of General Wilson. Arriving at the latter's house they ascended the stoop arm in arm, passed the Wilson then loosed his hold of Mr. Bryant's arm and passed in front of him in order to open the second door. At that moment, Mr. Bryant fell on his back striking his head on the platform of the highest step. His head narrowly escaped hitting the sharp edge of the brownstone jambs of the doorway. It was thought at first that Mr. Bryant was dead. He lay without speaking and did not move. A man passing along the street and the servants in the house assisted General Wilson in removing him into the parlor. They spoke to Mr. Bryant, but he did not answer. He was still unconscious.

This was about 4 o'clock. Mr. Bryant's head was

bathed and light stimulants were given. In a short time he regained his mental powers and refused any further assistance. He declined to remain in the to return home. A carriage was procured and he left the house apparently in an improved condition. When his home was reached Mr. Bryant walked back to the dining-room and sat down in a favorite easy chair. In a few minutes he called Miss Fairchild, a niece of Mrs. Bryant, and said to her, "I am a very sick man." He leaned back in the chair and appeared entirely exhausted. At the suggestion of his niece, he went up stairs to his room. He was able to do this without assistance.

Dr. John F. Gray, an old friend of Mr. Bryant, was then summoned from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He belongs to the homocopathic school of medicine, but retired from active practice some years ago. After hearing a statement of the circumstances, and after making an examination, Dr. Gray expressed great surprise at the absence of any bruise or cut on Mr. Bryant's head. He and they concluded that no serious harm to the brain was to be feared. It was thought that some internal disorder was caused by the fall. This aspect of the case could not be determined, since Mr. Bryant resisted every effort to examine him physically. During Wednesday night he was only partly conscious and did not appear to recognize those around him. He seemed to retain will, power and strength, for several times he drew his hands

away from a friend who attempted to feel his pulse. Mr. Bryant did not seem to improve any during yesterday. His will and mind appeared active at times but he was not able to recognize his friends. He listened to questions, but returned no answer. At no time during the day did he speak, although he made several attempts. Dr. Gray again called, and positively stated that his patient was suffering from concussion of the brain. He made further examinations, sufficient to learn that there was no internal hemorrhage. This was feared, as it would produce apoplexy. Two nurses constantly watch Mr. Bryant. He wanders aimlessly around the room, walking from chair to chair and from window to window. He has taken no sustenance since the accident occurred. His physicians said vesterday that he might live in that condition for four or five days, or might pass away at almost any time. A faithful attendant is his old friend, John

Nearly all the members of Mr. Bryant's family are away from the city. His daughter, Miss Julia Bryant, is at Atlantic City, N. J., afflicted with malaria; Mr. and Mrs. Parke Godwin are in Germany. Their daughter is attending Mr. Bryant The absent relatives have been telegraphed for, Mr. Bryant's old friends state that this is his first illness since he was a boy. At about the age of fourteen his parents thought that he was going into pulmonary consumption. In after years he did not suffer except from slight colds. He took great care of his health, being very careful in diet, and practicing gymnastics even in his old age. A favorite exercise of his was to raise his body up by his arms. In accordance with his long-established custom, he intended to leave his city residence this month and go to his home in Roslyn, L. I. He has generally remained there until July, when he has gone to his birthplace in

Massachusetts for a time. At midnight Mr. Bryant's condition showed more signs of improvement than at any other time after the accident occurred. He asked for nourishment and it was freely given him-the first he had taken

STORM ON THE COAST.

A NORTHEAST GALE AND RAIN AT LONG BRANCH-DAMAGE TO ROADWAYS AND SUMMER HOTELS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Long Branch, May 30 .- Heavy weather is reported all along the coast to-night. All day a furious northeast gale, recompanied by rain, has swept the shore. A deep mist veils the coast to-night, and the wind blows dend on shore with increasing velocity. Superintendent Havens, of the Life-saving Station, has ordered a patrol for this part of the coast. The life-saving crews have vacated their stations, and the unfortunate mariner coming ashore now is at the mercy of

Some of the large Summer hotels, making ready for the season's opening, have been more or less damaged by water. In front of the East End Hotel the sea has broken several times into the public driveway. No mouth Beach and Elberon, with the exception of the unroofing of Keasely cottage. A wash is feared at Mor-

the New-Jersey Southern Road at Scabright from the overwash of the sea, caused by unusually high tides.

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON DEAL BEACH. ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 30.-The two-masted schooner E. M. Atwood, of Providence, R. I., from Philadelphia May 27, for Providence, coal laden, came ing, during a neavy northwest storm. The crew were saved. The schooner was leaking badly and it was found necessary to beach her to save her from founding. The Atwood is of 259 tons burthen, is owned by Thomas Gardner and others of Providence, and is partly insured. She will probably go to pieces.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

MR. POTTER'S ATTEMPT AT SECRECY. THE ABSURD RESOLUTION TO SIT WITH CLOSED

DOORS SEVERELY CONDEMNED, EVEN BY DEMO-

Washington, May 30 .- After the Democratic members of the Potter Committee had decided yesterday that Secretary Sherman should not be permitted to know of the evidence that might be obtained against him until it suited their purposes, and that he should not be represented by counsel before them, they informed the Republican members of the committee that they might confer with their Republican associates in the House, and designate two members of the minority for service in the South-one for Louisiana and one for Florida. This was attended to to-day, and Messrs. Reed and Hiscock were designated for service with the subcommittees.

The decision to sit with closed doors receives very severe and quite general criticism even among Democrats: but the answer made by the managers in regard to it is that it is necessary in order to prevent failure. The refusal to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to appear by counsel after attacking him by name is freely denounced as cowardly and unfair in the extreme. The cases in which counsel that some such system is necessary to prevent the overhave appeared before both open and secret investigations are very numerous, and cases where requests to appear by counsel have been refused are exceedingly rare. While the Crédit Mobilier Committee was secret, Jeremiah Black was allowed to be present as counsel. The Board of Public Works first doorway and entered the porch. General and ex-Governor Shepherd had counsel in the Senate investigations. Both Democrats and Republicans had counsel in Dudley Field's committee. Counsel appeared before nearly all the Democratic committees of the last Congress, and even Mr. Glover admits counsel. In Secretary Sherman's case it is only the necessity of getting all the perjuries and forgeries together and putting the manufactured case in the strongest apparent shape against him in advance of any opportunity on his part to break it, that has led to refusing him decent treatment and common justice. There is so much talk about this,

possible that both resolutions may be reversed. The idea of having no investigation here until subcommittees return, is received so generally as evihouse and go to bed, and expressed a great desire | tive investigation here. But the case, as it is made up against Secretary Sherman, depends so largely up against Secretary Sherman, depends so largely upon Supervisor Anderson, and he having screenely damaged himself by his singular proceedings here a week ago, it is difficult to make such a sensational start as was at first expected. The chief object of sending sub-committees South is to enable Democrats to carry on an investigation out of sight of the Republican press. Before Secretary Sherman had put the committee on the defensive, and this danger from the press had securred to Mr. Petter and his associates, it had been about decided that it would be much cheaper to bring all witnesses from the South to Washington than to take sub-committees, with their necessary working force and attendthe Soulh to washington than to take subscending tees, with their necessary working force and attend-ants, to those States. It was not until the idea of keeping out of the hands of the press forced itself upon the managing Democrats, that the plan now in contemplation was formed.

A REPLY TO MR. KEY.

THE TENNESSEEANS PROPOSE TO ISSUE A LUTTER IN REPLY TO THE POSIMASTER-GENERAL. Washington, May 30,-The Democratic members thought the swoon was a sort of syncope of the Tennessee Congressional delegation have not

were averted, it was thought at the time, by the | will be prepared repudiating the expressions of thickness of a felt hat which Mr. Bryant wore. Dr. Carnochan was called into consultation by Dr. Gray, letter was deserving of no consequence, but the impression exists that the document represents the views of the entire Administration, and a reply, if made, will be made on these grounds.

FOLLOWING UP A RING. PROSECUTIONS IN MONTANA-INTERESTED JUBIES,

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The Montana Indian fraud cases recently brought to light, an account of which has been published in The Therevar, have been placed in the hands of the District-Attorney in Montana, and will be vigorously prosecuted. These cases are numerous and some of them involve considerable sums of money of which the Government and the Indians have been defrauded. Agents of the Interior Department say that much difficulty is experienced in securing conviction, even in cases where the guilt of the person undergoing trial is notorious, owing to the fact that the Indian Rings include, in one way or another, a great portion of many frontier communities, and juries can hardly

A FAULT IN JURISPRUDENCE. A TECHNICALITY WHICH INVOLVES DELAY AND DEFEAT OF JUSTICE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I Washington, May 30,-A prominent New-York lawyer has written a letter to Senator McDanald, calling his attention to certain defects in the Judiciary laws, disclosed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Miller against Dow, reported in 4 Otto, p. 141. From this opinion, it appears, he says :

the case of Miller against Dow, reported in 4 Otto, p. 444. From this opinion, it appears, he says:

If a corporation be made a party to an action the judgment will be reversed unless the record shows what state created it. The case was this: Several persons, etilizens of New-York and Missouri, began an action by bill in equity against the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, and the Chicago, Rack Island and Pacific Railway Company. The plaintiffs were described as "citizens of New-York and Missouri," but the railway companies were described as citizens of New-York and Missouri, was an appeal by the compalinants, said: "Were this all that the pleadings exhibit of the citizenship of the parties, it would not be enough to give the Court jurisdiction of the parties." Observe it is a case where the plaintiff had detectively stated the citizenship of the parties, and having been defeated in the action they asked to have the decree set aside because the record did not show jurisdiction. And it seems the objections would have prevailed but for the fact that the railway companies, in making their answer, stated that they were "corporations created by the State of lows." Now I think that whenever both parties have appeared in the Federal courts, and have tried the cause upon its merits, without questioning the mindeltion of the Court, the judgment should not be set aside because the citizenship of either party does not appear by proper averment. But the Court should have the right at any time to came the defect by proper amendment. Unless the right to amend be conferred, the recent railing of the Supreme Court enables a party to procure a new trial by showing his own fault. The law of the lamb ought not to remain in such condition. It involves delay and expense and perhaps complete defeat to a man who has a just cause. When the cause comes for trial after years of delay in the Supreme Court, the may find his witnesses dead or scattered to the four corners of the carth.

To care this defect in the law Senator McDona

To cure this defect in the law Senator McDonald has introduced a bill providing that no judgment or decree aside, arrested or reversed because the record fails to show or imperfectly shows the citizenship of either or both parties to the action. It also provides that either party shall have the right at any time after judgment or decree, upon reasonable notice to the other party, to apply for leave to amend the record, and that it shall be the duty of the court in which the cause was tried to order the record to be amended, and to make it conform to the fact, provided always that it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the fact accords with the amendment. The clerk of the court shall make a certificate of the amendment upon application made

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

for it, and the same being filed in any court of error or of appeal wherein the record has been removed for review, shall tipso facto become part of the record thereof. CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL PACIFIC RAILROADS SUPERVISION.

Washington, Thursday, May 30, 1878. The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator McDonald, to create a Board of Pacific Railroad Commissioners, names Charles Francis Adams, jr., of Massachusetts; Albert Fink, of Kentucky, and Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, as the members of a board to examine into and report to Congress the cost of construc tion and the manner of operating the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, and to establish rules and regulations for the operation of the roads in the future, so as to secure and enforce the reciprocal rights and duties of the corporations to each other, and rights and differs of the corporations to each other, and the prompt and faithful performance of their duties and obligations to the public and the Government. In its main features the bill is similar to the one reported from the House Committee on the Facilic Railroads by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, but differs from the latter in re-quiring the Commissioners to report to Congress details of construction, etc.

INDIFFERENCE TO THE TARIFF BILL.

At a recent meeting of Western and Southern Democrats who favor an expansion of the greenback currency, a committee of seven was appointed, with General Ewing as chairman, to determine what finan-House before the adjournment of the present session. The committee was also instructed to confer with the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the disposition of the tariff question. The result of that conference was apparently unsatisfactory, for in the recent caucus, Mr. Fernando Wood favored speedy action upon the Tariff bill, while General Ewing recommended postponing further action until December.

A BUREAU OF SURVEYS CALLED FOR. Professors Hayden and Powell have made arguments before the House Committee on Appropriations, on the subject of the geographical and geological survey of the Territories. They favor the establishment of a bureau of surveys, to the control of which all isp of work by different surveying parties. Some members of the committee layor transferring the entire work to the Coast Survey. Both Professors Hayden and Powell and that the transmitation of the Coast Survey establishes the initial points for all the surveys. NOT IRON AT ALL.

The Treasury Department has instructed hereafter collected upon metal manufactured by the Martin-Siemen process shall be that prescribed by law for steel, that process being regarded as essentially a steel manufacturing process. A great portion of the metal entered for some time past at the Boston Custom House has been classified as from

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, May 30, 1878. Mr. Simon Welf, late Recorder of this District, has con-inded not to accept a position of United States Consu-ate, and has begun the practice of law in Washington. ored laborers, will leave this city for Brazil the first of next week. They go from here to Pailadelphia, where they will embeck on a ship chartered for the expedition by Messte, Collins & Co.

mation from London that there are persons in that city. Paris, and other foreign ports, who are engaged in circulating counterfeit 850 National bank notes, similar to those brought from Hamburg has week.

The Treasury Department is advised that the Canadian Commissioner of Customs has given notice that in con-

The House Column to the House, of Texas, to pre-pare and report to the House, a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Adairs to visit the Indian Territo-ry this Summer and make a general investigation to ac-ortain if the tribes desire a Territorial government.

decreasing for want of direct steam communication with the cotton ports. A line of steamers to one of the prin-cipal southern joints would be profitable and increase the cotton frade charmously. The lumber trads might also be increased, but the aclays and difficulties of dis-charing such early of Antwo pare very great and eat-up the profits. American branch houses are needed to increase the trade.

A joint resolution, recently passed by the Houle of nish to Congress a statement of the claim of Carlos,

by General Sherman, announcing his action on the pro-ceedings of the court-martial that recently fried. Brevet by the recall of Minister Layard, who is not in accord

ROBBING THE GRAVE.

THE BODY OF THE HON, J. SCOTT HARRISON STOLEN FROM THE GRAVE, AND FOUND BY BIS SON IN A CINCINNATI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I CINCINNATI, May 30.-The body of the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, the venerable ex-member of Congress, and son of President Harrison, was interred vesterday at North Bend, Ind., near this city. There was a large attendance, At the head of the pall bearers was the Hop. Wm. S. Groesbeck. The grave was bricked n, and heavy stone slabs were cemented over the body, and men were placed on guard, because a body had been stolen from that cemetery latelythat of a young man named Devin. Last evening John Harrison and others came to search the med ical colleges for Devin's body. This afternoon John Harrison searched the Ohlo Medical College, on Sixth-st., in vain for Devin's body; but, to his bewilderment and horror, the constable pulled up out of the hoistway, by a rope around its neek, the body of his own father that he had buried only the body of his own father that he had buried only twenty-four hours before. The body-snatchers had done quick work. They had cut off the long white whiskers which the deceased wore. The jainter of the college was arrested. There is great excitement here and at North Bend over the affair. The negli-gence of the guard has not yet been explained.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A WEST-SIDE GROCER'S LOSS.

Fire was discovered about 12:30 this morn ing issning from the upper floors of the large five-story brick building on the northeast corner of Duane brick building on the hortheast corner of Dusne and Greenwich-sts. The building is occupied by Fischer & Lansing, dealers in groceries and fine produce and grinders of mostard and spices. The fire started in the fourth and fifth stories, and was confined to them. The stock on the lower-shoots was damaged largely by water. The stock was very large and the loss was estimated to fall not short of \$20,000. The fire flashed up very brightly and threw a wide illumination, but was subdued in a short time.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a three-story brick building in Ogden-st., near Clark-st., Newark, and several families had narrow escapes. The first floor was occupied as a grocery store capes. The first floor was occupied as a greery store and liquor saloon by Daniel McGurk; the second floor by the families of McGurk and Patrick Hyland, and the third by John Haggerty and family. Haggerty was awakened by the smoke, and roused the other inmades. He went back after his wife and children, whom he found had escaped by another stairway. He was forced to jump out of a window on the roof of an adjoining house. The whole of the interior was burned out. McGurk's loss is about \$1,800. Hyland's loss \$200, Haggerty's loss \$400, and the damage to the building \$1,500. The fire originated under the beer counter in the store.

MACHINE SHOPS EURNED BY LIGHTNING. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.-The machine shops of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway at Peru, Ind., were struck by lightning last night, and were burned with their contents. There were three locomotives and two stock cars in the shops. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. No insurance.

TENNESSEE JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30 .- At the second day's session of the State Democratic Convention Thomas J. Freeman was nominated for the Supreme Court Bench. The candidate is a member of the Present Supreme Court. Messrs. Deaderick and Turney were declared nominees for the State at large. The conven-tion then adjourned sine die.

ENGLAND'S TERMS DEFINED.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, Thursday, May 30, 1878. An extra edition of The Globe published this evening, contains the following: "We have good reason to believe that the assembling of the Congress is definitely settled. England and Russia have arrived at an understanding, subject to the decisions

" Bulgaria to be divided into two provinces, one north of the Balkans, under a Prince; the other south of the Balkans, but not touching the Ægean Sea, with a Christian Governor and a government similar to that of an English colony; Turkish troops

"England deplores, but will not oppose, the retrocession of Bessarabia or the annexation of Batum, and reserves the right to discuss in the Congress international arrangements relative to the Danube.

"Russia promises not to further advance her Asian frontier, or take indemnity in land, or interfere with the claims of English credithe question of payment to be discussed by the Congress, which will also reorganize Thessaly, Epirus, and the other Greek provinces,

PERSIA TO BE ACCORDED A PROVINCE. "Bayazid is to be ceded to Turkey, Turkey ceding the Province of Kotour to Persia.

elles and Bosphorus shall remain in statu quo," "England will suggest at the Congress that Europe reorganize Bulgaria, and will discuss the questions of the Russian occupation and passage of troops through Ronmania.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS. REPRESENTATIVES NAMED-GREECE TO BE ASKED

TO SEND ONE. Lospon, Thursday, May 30, 1878.

Various special dispatches mention Count Schonwaloff, Lord Lvons, Count Andrassy, M. Waddington, Count Corti and Saivk Pasha as reprethe House Committee on Indian Affairs has authorized Representative Throckmowton, of Texas, to prepare and report to the House a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to visit the Indian Trickle ry this Sammer and make a general investigation to ascertain if the tribes desire a Territorial government.

Mr. Weaver, the United States Consul, writes that the innerties of cotton into Belgium from the United States are decreasing for want of direct steam communication with

Lospon, Thursday, May 30, 1878. St. Petersburg of an outbreak, or hostile collision, at thought the swoon was a sort of syncope caused by a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart and of respiration. This was probably accompanied by a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties. Severer injuries were averted, it was thought at the time, by the was thought at the time of the remainder the representation of the claim of Carlos. Butterfield & Co., which is a large one, against the form at precident of the union time at the attement of the claim of Carlos. Butterfield & Co., which is a large one, against the form the atmost possible concessions before the final apreciations to contribute by officers of that covernment is a large one, against the form the atmost possible concessions before the final apreciations of such that it is most possible concessions the attement of the claim of Carlos. Butterfield & Co., which is a large one, against the form the atmost possible concessions before the final apreciations a time of the property of fluid tendence of the transit of pounds in the atmost possible concessions before the final apreciations a large time of Donmark it of pounds in the atmost possible concessions the attement of the claim of Carlos.

Butterfield & Co., which is a large one, against the form the atmost possible concessions the at preses fear that the war party at Constantinople may produce a crisis, and says the appointment of Prince Labanoff, in place of General Ignaticif, was intended to lessen this danger, broad hints are now being thrown out that the British Gavernment might give some corresponding proof of its pacific disposition. These suggestions probably explain the supposed hitch in the negotiations. No trouble is likely to be caused by the Turks.

A Renter telegram lest uight says the impression generally prevails in Constantinopie that peace is assured.

THE QUARTEL WITH MONTENEGRO.

The t reatened conflict between the Turks and Mon-enegrins is the result of the augressive action of the heights commanding Podgoritza, after the conclusion of

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS. A letter to The Dully News from Constatinople, ex-

The report of the removal of Fund, Osman and Mukhar Pashas from their commands before Constantinopts s not confirmed, but it is said that the Sultan distrusts

ENGLAND'S PROPOSED INTERVENTION, It now seems probable that some scheme for a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey has really been put forward by the Government. The Times returns to the subject this morning, and in a leading article says: *Constitutional ministry in Turkey is at present a mere

Count Andrassy to-day informed the Hangarian Dele

VIESNA, Thursday, May 30, 1878.

so far none of the repeated Russian replaces to the Austrian objections to the Treaty of San Stefano had succeeded in reconciling the divergent views of the two Empires. The points recapitulated yesterday by no means exhausted those involving the interests of Austria, to whom the Danubian and Roumanian questions were also important. Count Andrassy's language was very determined. He said: "The Monarchy is yested on the basis of historical development, and let him who touches it beware."

THE CIMBRIA LIKELY TO RETURN SOON.

from Vienna reports that the charter of the Cimbria, now on the coast of Maine, has not been renewed, and the steamer will return to Hamburg before long. This the steamer will return to Ham is regarded as a peaceful sign.

RUSSIA TREATED WITH FORBEARANCE. THE SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS OF THE WAR UN-CHANGED-PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS

The terms of the agreement between England and Russia have been published in London with greater detail than heretofore. It is agreed to divide the new Bulgaria into two provinces, one of which is to be ruled by a Prince; the other by a Governor. Russia receives Bessarabia and Batum, but relinquishes her claim to Bayazid, and agrees to forego further encroachments as part payment for the indemnity. Representatives have been designated for the Congress, which is to meet without fail at Berlin. Count Andrassy declares that Austria is still dissatisfied. The Mussulman insurrection is deemed very formidable.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. The terms of the agreement between Eng-

A DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING ESTABLISHED-IM

PORTANT CONCESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

of the Congress, on the following points: BULGARIA LOST TO TURKEY.

RUSSIA GETS BESSARABIA AND BATUM.

RUSSIA RELINQUISHES SOME CLAIMS.

"Russia agrees that the passage of the Dardan-

the acrossice. The Turks now demand the withdrawal

A letter to the recent change of position made by the Russian forces, says the country between San Stefano and Adminisple is exceedingly undersous, and 15,000 Russians on that line have died, mostly of fever, within two

is not confirmed, but it is said that the Sultan distrusts them, and appointed Mahmond Damad Pasha Minister of War partly for the purpose of neutralizing their induces although the net is likely to have the confury effect, Mahmond being intensely unpopular with the troops. The Sultan nominated him without censulting Sariyk Pasha, hence the withdrawal of the latter from the Ministry. Medicinet Rushal Pasha, Sadyk's successor, is represented to be horiest and pairnotic but too old to have much influence. He is known to be in favor of alliance with Great Eritain.

"Constitutional ministry in Turkey is at present a mere dream. There must be some permanent centre of force to control by its attraction the shifting clements of personal will or caprice. That central force, it is to be hoped, the Porte will consent to accept at our hands, and thus introduce the only principle of stability into its government of which it is yet enpable." The London correspondent of the Eduburgh Scotsman says: "There is little reason to doubt that our Government is determined to exercise a control in Turkey which will, to a great extent, place the actual government in our own hands. Not that the Sultan's authority is to be interfered with, but we shall take care that, under a new treatty, reforms and good government shall become a reality." ANDRASSY MAKES A STRONG DECLARATION.

gation that he thought England and Russia would enter into no agreement damaging to Austro-Hangary. So far none of the repeated Russian replies

LONDON, Thursday, May 30, 1878. A dispatch to The Manchester Guardian

illegal lottery tickets, was brought before the Fourth District Court, at 11 o'clock this morning, the writ of habeas corpus was made peremptory, and Augusti was released. Judge Houston thea granted an appeal from his decision to the Supreme Court, where the whole matter will be tested. EUROPEAN CONGRESSES. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 .- The Demo-FORMER INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLAGES-SKETCHES eratic State Convention to-day nominated the following OF NOTEWORTHY STATESMEN WHO ARE TO MEET

The term congress, with which Europe has peen so familiar since the close of the Russo-Turkish War, is applied in diplomacy to an assemblage of Sovereigns or Ambassadors of the highest rank, convoked for

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DECKING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

CEREMONIES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY. XERCISES AND DECORATIONS AT THE STATUES-THE PROCESSION IN NEW-YORK-CEREMONIES

IN BROOKLYN AND SUBURBAN TOWNS. The observance of Decoration Day was much marred yesterday by a heavy rain, curtailing the exercises in many instances, especially at the cemeteries. The ceremonies at the various statues in this city took place before the storm began, and, with the procession, attracted large throngs of people. The observance was general in Brooklyn and in the suburban towns.

THE OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY.

The sky was overcast from early morning, the wind was brisk and cool, and prudent peopi: provided themselves with umbrellas and overcoats. The who e city united to honor the memory of the dead soldiers. Flags at half-mast floated from nearly every building, and the streets were crowded with enthusiastic and persistent men, women and children. All places of business, except the biggest and littlest shops Prince Besnarck, who will represent Germany, and preside, by right of courtesy, is the great statesman whose name is a household word throughout the civilized world. His long exand stores, were closed. Government offices were open only for a few hours for the transaction of imporperience in diplomacy and great public services tant matters. As early as 8 o'clock people crowded render him peculiarly qualified to preside over the toward Broadway and Fifth-ave., taking possession of toward Broadway and Fifth-ave., taking possession of every place that offered a possible point of view in on and Union-squares, and along the line of the parade. The cross streets and the East and West Sides

lin in 1847, and served as Prussian Minister at the German Diet, from 1851 to 1859. He was Ambassador at 81, Petersburg from 1855 to 1862, and held the same position at Paris from May to July, 1862. He succeeded Prince Hohenzellerin as head of the Prussian Administration and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was the master spirit in the events which led to the overthrow successively of Austria and France, and the union of Germany. In 1871 as received the rank of prince with the title of Chanellor of the German Empire. During the Russia-Tarkish conflict he has shown unmistakable sympathy with Russia, but has acted with discretion so that he might be in a position to give timely counsel to Austria and Great Britain.

Count Von Eulow, who is to be associated with Prince Rusmarck, helds under him the rank of Secretary of The attention of the people was first given to the early exercises in Union and Madison-squares. The decorations at Union-square, as revealed by the daylight, were a most elaborate arbor, or canopy. of evergreens and flowers surrounding the pedestal of the the base, was a great mass of flowers, palms and ex-otic-. The stand-holders of Washington and West all in the way of floral decoration that money could do had been done. Sixteen arches, covered with ever-greens and flowers, carried each a hanging basket. On general management of the department devolves on the top of the pedestal were flowers, while the head of washington was crowned with laurel. On the west side, m a border of tvy, were the dates "1778-1878," with a dove between them, and the words. "The Immortal forty years in the diplomatic service. He was born in 1817. In 1839 he was appointed Attaché at Athens, were the words, "Father of our Country," in immoris 17. In 1839 he was appointed Attaché at Athens, and held several minor posts until June, 1838, when he was sext as Envoy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was transferred the same year to this country, and acted as Muniser until 1864, when he returned to England, on account of the health. He was Andressader to the Sublume Otteman Porte from 1895 to 1867. In the latter year he was transferred with the same rank to the Erench Court, where he has since remained. In politics, Lord Lyons is a Liberal, but he is, fully in according to the Errish Government on foreign affairs, and is thoroughly conversant with the Eastern question. this work are John Keenan, President; William Burg, Secretary, and Peter Farrell, Treasurer. A stand, beavily draped in crimson, and adorned with bunting, was erected facing this. Halsey W. Knapp, a member of the association, who is at the same time an active business thell to write after his name the letters D. D., was the speaker at this stand, and spoke on the honor carned by the soldiers of the Union Army, and the lessons to be learned from their sacrifices. The Hon. Thomas C. E. Exclusing and Robert G. Cornell were to have spoken, but declined, Mr. Cornell giving as a reason that it was unfair to ask a man to follow such a speech without

LINCOLN'S MONUMENT. Lincoln's Monument was not so claborately decorated as that of Washington, but very fully aderned with flowers. The base of the pedestal was covered with a mass of ferns and naims and rare plants; the sides of the pedestai were covered with wreaths and flowers. The telles the word" Emancipator," and on another, "Trib-ute of Lincoln Post, 13." This has always been the great Paris, of English narents, in 1826; educated at Englay and Trinity College, Cambridge; was naturalized in Printe, 1850; Deputy to the legislative body, 1865-70; cloted Member of the National Assembly, 1875; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, 1875; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, 1875 to 1877, and did not fail to be so yesterday. The arrangements here and at Lafayette's Statue were under appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs December 14, 1877. He still retains the last named position.

The most important addresses of the morning were

Count Schouvaloff, who will act for Russia in the ab-count Schouvaloff, who will act for Russia in the ab-made here. It was past 9 o'clock before the ceremonies amounced for So'clock began. The procession, headed amounced for So'clock began. ENGLAND EXPECTED TO SHOW GOOD WILL.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF ME LAYARD DESIGED BY
RUSSIA—OSMAN AND MURITAR IN DISPAYOR.

Some of Frince Gutternation, who is in bad health, has announced for So'clock began. The procession, headed by the Veteran Zonaves, of Elizabeth, and including the Washington Continental Guard, an Italian organization October, 18.1. The is a large and experience of the clear, and he been a prominent figure in the events connected with the Rasso Turkish War. The peaceful reject of affairs is largely due to his recent mission to the Car, and to the aldrift with which be comprehended the numericaes of the situation.

Washington Continental Guard, an Irains erganization of Sharp-shooters and the battailon of the Gardes Lafty to the Shadoore Guard (colored) and the members of the Post, marched on the ground, and, with the exception of the Gardes Lafayette, which and, with the exception of the Gardes Lafayette, which and, with the exception of the Gardes Lafayette, which and, with the exception of the gardes Lafayette, which and, with the exception of the gardes Lafayette, which are the confidence of the care and the battailon of the Gardes Lafayette. went to the statue of Lafayette, surrounded the Washington Monument. The veterans from Elizabeth brought with them a number of torn battle-flags, including Paul Kearney's battie-flag and one flag so torn that it hardly held together. A ludicrous incident occurred in connection platform. One of them, since his honorable discharge, has attained the respectable weight of about 300 pounds, and the platform, not intended for such solidity, began o break down. He was hastily

> Major-General Schuyler Hamilton presided this stand, and in his opening address said that the people had discerned that they would best keep alive the memory of their dead not by reviving, but by burying past antagonisms. Therefore they strewed with impartial hand flowers on the graves of those who were the bonnie blue or sober butternut. For this there were some, but only a few, who despaired of their country. Who could despair of a country which in less than a century had had for Presidents George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln I After a prayer by the Rev. M. F. Dickerson, the poem of the day was read by A. Hamilton Drake. Frederick Douglass delivered the oration. He said,

enduring ground.

Frederick Douglass delivered the oration. He said, in part:

Eloquence would fail to illustrate fitiy and fully the heroic deeds and virtues of those who fought and full in the cause of the Union. We need something mare impressive than speech for such occasions. For such ligh discourse pageautry is better than oratory. It carries us buck to that dark hour of supreme peril when the heart of a great people was almost crushed. It tells of a time of danger when the hearts of the strong failed them through fear. But this display recalls to us also the patiente fervor, the quenchiess ardor, the heroic courage, the generous self-secrifice, the patience, skill and fortifule of that time. Never was there a grander call to particle duty; never a more enthusiastic response to such a call. Brave and noble spirits, living and dead. May your memory never perish. We tender you on this Memorial Day the homage of the loyal Nation, and the heartfeit graitinde of enamerized unitions. It the great work you undertoek to accomplish testil the complete; if a lawless and revolutionary spirit is still abroad in the country; if the principles for which you bravely fought are in any way compromised or threatened; if the Constitution and the laws are in any measure dishonered and disregarded; if duly elected state Governments are in any way overthrown by violence; if the elective franchise has been overborne by intimidation and frand; if the Southern States, under the idea of local self-government, are endeavoring to our ally a the arm and shrivel the body of the Nationa Government so that it cannot protect the humblest citizen in his rights, the fault is not yours. You, at least, were faithful and did your whole unity.

In the spirit of the noble man whose image now looks down upon us, we should have "charity toward aid, and mance toward hone." In the language of our greatest solder, twee honored with the Fresidency of the Nation, "Let us have peace," Yes, let us have peace; but let us have liberty, law, and justice first, Let us have th Eloquence would fall to illustrate fitty and fully the of dramatizing to be coestensive with the copyright. (What part of a new-paper may be copyrighted should be defined by legislation. The duration of the copyright for all works of art, except photographs, should be the same as the above, and for photographs thriry years from date of publication. The report recommends the abolition, for the future, of the monopoly endoyed by the Scottish and Hughish universities in the printing at books presented to them, but does not recommend the extinction of that privilege regarding books already in their possession. The commissioners think that an arrangement might be made with the United States in regard to the printing of copyrighted works, but they discountenance reliabation. They also recommend that the five years during which French authors may reserve the right of translation, be extended to ten years. The report is signed by all the commissioners.

mined to send an exploring expedition from Zanzibar to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and thence, if funds The Government has offered a public funeral for Earl Russell, at Westminster Abbey. The Lords and Commons will be invited to attend.

say the North was wrong. We must not be asked to put no difference between those who fought for the Union, and those who fought against it—between loyalty and treason. We must not be asked to be ashamed of our part in the war. That is much too great a strain upon Northern conscience and self-respect to be borne in si-lence. If the observance of this memorial day has any apploop, office or significance, it is derived from the moral character of the war, from the for-reaching, un-changeable and eternal principies in dispute, and for which our sons and brothers encountered hardship, dan-ger and death.

The alternative presented to the Nation in 1860 was,

which our sons and brothers encountered hardship, danger and death.

The alternative presented to the Nation in 1860 was, Give us the Presidency or we will plunge the country into all the horrors of a bloody revolution. The position of that party is the same to-day as then. The chosen man then was John C. Breckenridee, of Kentucky. The chosen man of that party to-day is Samuel J. Ridee, The man to be kept out of the Presidential chair, by threat of revolution, was Abraham Lincoln. The man to be driven from the Presidential chair, by the machinery of political investigation, is Rutherrord B. Hayes. Now, as then, this same rebellious spirit is much disturbed by the army and many.

In the first instance it was the policy to scatter, now tis to starve. The plotters of mischief hate the armj.